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A Rail ond Pool.

Mr. E. P. Alexander, vice president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. n a recent argument before a committee of the Alabama Legislature, gave the following explanation of a pool, as it is understood by railroad men:

"A pool is really an agreement be tween competing lines at any given point, about to this effect: That if all will agree to maintain the equal rates, which have been generally arrived at by long struggles between the competing markets, in which each has had all the benefit of its geographical position [and advantages, then any line which does an excess of business, above the average of former years, and above what would seem its natural share of the business, shall compensate the line which is deficient in some satisfactory manner. It is hard to explain how such an effort to prevent discriminations and fluctuations should become so gen-

erally misuaderstood. "No man can study the railroad problem intimately without becoming con vinced that by far the greatest good of the greatest number would result from what the railroad managers attempt in their pools. The misrepresentations of their policy and efforts doubtless come from individuals who had been able to turn railroad wars to their individual advantage. In such wars large shippers have an advantage over small ones. Their business is sought by rebates and private concessions, while small shipers are disregarded. The large ship pers in those markets where railroad wars have been common are therefore often loth to see any arrangement by which rates will be maintained, however low those rates may be. In fact, large shippers seldom care a straw whether rates are low or high; their profits for the handling are the same in any case. Their whole care is to secure rates for their markets lower than for those for competing markets, or rates for themselves lower than their neighbors. The large shippers, too, are men

of influence and ability, and it is they who usually cry out against the pool. So the position of the railroad managers is that between the upper and the nether millstone. The public cry out, as d justly, against fluctuations, rebates and unjust discriminations but to remove the temptation to commit them. The only way to remove the temptation is to make some arrangement equivalent to what is called a pool; but against the pool, the large shippers have an especial antipathy. The pool cuts off their rebates and special rates. No law could cut them off, because they can always be made by some part of the line which lies out of the State, so that State law can never reach it. And even a general law by

Congress can be evaded in a hundre "There have doubtless been com plaints of the wrongs made by pools, out these complaints are universally that the rates are not positively high, but only comparatively high, as con-

places. "Questions of this sort are of the greatest delicacy and difficulty of adjustment. The twelve apostles themselves could had to adjust the rates between twelve competing markets. It is in fact, to my mind, rather a doubtful question whether there is any such thing as justice in threatening letters. settling such a question. To illustrate oy an example away from bome, in

feeling. "Boston, for instance, is further from Chicagothan New York is. Now, should the principle ever be adopted of making all rates a pro rata per mile. the rate from Chicago to Boston would be so much higher than the rate from Chica- dead next morning and Shirley in a dangerous go to New York that all the foreign trade now going through the former port would be diverted to the latter. This, of couse, would be an enormous injury to every interest of Boston. In fact, no such principle ever could be crby it would never submit to it, but death, and the rest sent to the penitentitry for would work at rates far below the cost of transportation for years rather than

give up their through business forever. "But whatever criticisms may be made upon either the purposes of the railroad pools, or upon the practical operations which have taken place under them at any point, they have been resorted to by railroad managers as the only solution which their experience in these matters has been able to suggest; and that any imperfections or abuses have been the result of neither carelessness nor indifference, but of the inherent difficulties of the problem

itself." "And as an earnest of their hones intent to correct the abuses, and to arrive at just and fair solutions of questions between conflicting interests, the principle of arbitration of such questions, by the most disinterested and competent tribunals obtainable, is utiversally recognized and adopted; and if either the State or the National governments would provide such tribunals the railroad managers would enly be too glad to ava'l themselves of their

If we would share in divine joys, we must carefully follow the divine con

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what alled me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—Homs Journal.

WEEKLY REVIEW

General News Summary.

Barger Lewis, marshal of the United States consulate at Shanghai, suicided Oct. 20th, by severing an artery in his arm.

Lucy Forbes, who was cook in the White House, has sued Steward Crump for \$10,-000 for reporting her to Mrs. Garfield as a thief.

On the North London Railway, near Islington, five persons were killed and thirty injurnd by a railway accident in which three trains

Willis, Joseph and Johnny, sons o John Johnson, aged 8, 10 and 12, broke through the ice at Manitowac, Wis., Dec. 11th, and all three were drowned. Mr. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the

Michigan Relief Committee, of Chicago, has so far, receive 1 \$34,000 in cash, beside goods of the value of about \$10,000. At Astoria, Ill., a few nights ago Ja cob Paul and Mary Mittner walking on the rail-

road on their way home from a party were killed by being run over by a train. Fred Eichenbrodt was killed at Milvaukee, Dec. 12th, by the falling of an elevator. Otto Greenwald and August Uncke were fatally

and two others severely injured. The stables of the Atlanta, (Georgia) Street Rallway, with a number of small build ings adjacent, were destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 10th. A number of mules per

The three police officers in St Peters burg, who, by criminal carelessness, falled to discover the Little Garden street mine, were found guilty and sentenced to exile in Archanfel for three years.

Edwin P. Christie, the father of negro minstrelsy, left an estate of about \$200,000. By continued litigation it has been reduced to \$35,000, which has recently been awarded to the heirs of his widow.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Board of Trade, after hearing addresses in favor of the Hennepin Canal from the Hon. J. H. Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, and Colonel Allen, of Illinois, adopted the memorial to Congress favoring the

A Rock Island freight train collided with a wild train on the Hannibal road, near Kearpey, Dec. 12th. Both engines were completely wrecked and the Hannib I fireman fatally injured, and four others were seriously in jured. The fault has not yet been located.

The large four-story brick warehouse of M. Osborne & Co., Chicago, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of December 10th. The building was filled with reapers and machinery on which there was an insurance of \$100,000; the building itself was insured -> \$25,000. The loss on stock was \$280.00° and on the building \$40,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio road formally announces a reduction of rates on provisions and grain to 12 cents a hundred. The Penn sylvania has announced a reduction to 15 cents on provisions, which carries with one-fourth the differential rate. This is the old basis o rates in operation on the 26th of October last when the cutting of east-bound freight rate

Fires are reported Dec. 12th as follows: At Paducah, Ky., the office of the Daily News; loss on office and building \$15,000, and on adjacent property, \$2,000. At Olzgo Mich., a fanning mill factory; loss, \$20,000. At Bennett Station, Pa., Graff, Bennett & Co.'s planing mill; loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$164,-000. At Kansas City, Mo., Rese & Bros. packing house with contents; loss, \$80,000; insur ance, \$50,000. The fire was caused by the burst ing of a lard tank.

Crimo and Criminals.

Senca V. Hallaway, the paying teller of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, has been probably never give satisfaction if they sound to relieve the embezzlement of \$40,000 to

The grand jury in New York has indicted Col. J. Howard Wells, charged with attempting to blackmail Jay Gould by writing

Oscar R. Rice, the defaulting interna revenue collector at New Orleans, has been senwhich none of us have any interest or tenced to a fine of \$10,304, the amount of the defalcation, and two years hard labor.

Joseph Warford, of Shelby county, was killed an the night of Dec. 10th by Alex. Shirley. Shirley says Warford called him to his door in the night and fired a pistol shot which wounded him. He then fired at Warford and took his bed from pain. Warford was found

Benjamin E. Yates, in Chicago, for shooting a hackman named Shoemaker, has been sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. John Stammers, for the murder of Lizzie Cleveland, got 20 years. Since Septem ber there have been eleven convictions for forced, for the lines injuriously affected murder in Chicago. One was sentenced to various terms.

> A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas. of December 10th, says: Isabel Almeo, anoted political magnate at Camamerio, Mexico, has just committed a wholesale butchery. Going to a ranch he commenced beating the women there savagely, and one Gaudaloupe Zopati. who interfered, was killed by the desperade At the next ranche he visited Almeo shot and wounded seventeen people before his murder ous career was checked

News from Abroad. IRELAND.

The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin publishes a letter from Bishop McNulty, of Meath, declaring that if the Radical party does not compel Gladstone to reverse his policy and release imprisioned subjects, he must decide to renounce Irish support. The next general elecon will show the power of the Irish organiza-

Arrests under the coercion act still ntinue. The number of resident magistrates will be largely increased, and the military au-thorities will be asked to sanction the appointment of a number of officers as magistrates. A magistrate named Stoddard was fired at near Killaloo. The manager and printer of the United Ireland has fied to England. At the sitting of the Western Land Court Sir Roger Palmer, agent, stated that he thought the reduc tion of rent was based on just principles. Rents were generally much too high. He was reduc ing his entire rental on the basis of the Land Court decisions. At a meeting in the rotunda in aid of the suspects, a maintenance fund meeting was ordered, and the speeches were iolent.

During the recent disorders in Odessa the police found Cossacks and searched all restaurants, night houses, &c., and arrested 1,340

SPAIN. A large meeting resolved to ask the government to remove the ast vestiges of slavery in the Antillas.

Dispatches from Vienna say, in refrence to the great theatre calamity in that city: A common grave was prepared for the tral Cemetery, 150 feet long and 34 feet wide An immense concourse was present at St. Stephen's Cathedral, where the solemn mass of requiem was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the victims of the fire. The cathedra was entirely draped in black, and a catafalque erected, which was surrounded with exotic plants, and candles. The clers y entered in s procession, followed by the Crown Prince, Arch lukes, members of the imperial household court dignitaries, ministers, members of th Reichstag, representatives of the army, civi service, municipality, etc. Bishop Augern of-ficiated. The court opera choir assisted in the services, and their voices were occasionally almost drowned by the agonized sobs of the ourners. The large square before the cathedral and the adjoining street were filled by many thousand people. There were so many people at the religious services that the growds at the funeral services in the cemetery were only moderate. The funeral commenced at the cem tery and the infantry, cavalry and police maintained order. On either side of the im osing catafalque upon which several bundred ighted candles stood were seventy metal coffins, hose containing identified remains were num ered, others bearing the names of persons whose bodies were enclosed all around were abundant plants and wreaths. Many mourner were present, the entire common council, man nembers of the Reichsrath, and representative of the various theatres and members of the ristocracy. The number of persons mis-ing is reported at 805. The Upper House of the Reichsrath has voted 50,000 florins in aid of the ufferers, thus completing the action of the Lower House. The money will be distributed forthwith. The Roumanian government has subscribed \$200,000. One American has been ecognized among the dead found in the ruins, but his name has not yet been ascertained.

The Census. STATES. 1870. Pelaware..... llinois . . orth Carolina. ************** 174,702 4,282,891

276,531 995,577 1,542,359 1,591,749 332,286 1,512,565 217,353 705,606 Vermont \$18,507 \$18,507 \$30,551 Vest Virginia 1,225,163 Visconsin 442.014 States...... 38,115,641 TERRITORIES. rizona..... Dakota.... District of Columbia.....

Territories......442,730 The increase of population since 1870 appears to have been about 30 per cent.

CUITEAU

The Trial Draws its Slow Length Along.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The first Witness called was Mrs. Julia Wilson, of Leadville. She fiatly contradicted the te-timony of the defense that her motier, Mrs. Maynard was insane.

The deposition of Mr. Turrer was read, in which he said: "I have heard her husband say she died insane," and witness was questioned in regard to it. n regard to it.

Scoville objected to the reply, "I never heard of it" and a lively discussion ensued between Judge Porter and Scoville.

Guiteau became enraged at Judge Porter and shouted: "Now hold your thunder till you get to the jury, Judge; you are doing this thing too much."

Judge Porter, without noticing the outburst, Judge Porter, without noticing the outburst, continued in the most impressive manner to argue the point, when Guitcau broke in again: "I'm not a criminal, and I won't be till I am convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your eloquence till you get at the jury." Scoville expostulated with him, but he retorted, in the most victous manner, "Shut up and mind your business: I know what I am doing."

mind your business: I know what I am doing."

Witness was questioned with regard to various members of his family, and stated positively that she never saw indications of insanity in any of them. Speaking of the prisoner's father, L. W. Guiteau, witness said: "My Uncle Luther visited me quite frequently, and I loved him with a tender affection. Our whole family were delighted with his lovely Christian character, and such a thought that he might in any way be of unsound mind never entered my head."

Witness was subjected to a close and critical cross-examination. She was asked if she enter-

Witness was subjected to a close and critical cross-examination. She was asked if she entertained any projudice aga not having hereditary insanity alleged in this defense, and replied: "I object to any unfair statement being made on that subject. Perhaps for the sake of my children I might dislike to have it set up. For my-self, facts can make no difference." Her evidence produced a marked sensation.

Col. Corkhill called George C. Maynard, who verified in several points in the testimony of he preceding witness.

he preceding witness.

After recess Frank Bartlett, of Chicago, was called. He knew Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, and had met the prisoner at Scoville's summer residence in 1878.

Witness did not believe the prisoner insane. One time dintent receives

Witness did not believe the prisoner insanc. One time Guiteau took part in a tub race, when he was upset and ducked by the rest of the gentlem n, and took it in good part. Guiteau again broke out impatiently, "What has that got to do with what took place the 2d of July, Corkhill! I have had time to grow crazy a hundred times since this man saw me. That shows what stupid work is being done by the prosecution. If you had for this instead, tax-payers, you would do differently."

Mrs. Bartlett (wife of the previous witness) never detected any signs whatever of mental

Mrs. Bartlett (wife of the previous witness) never detected any signs whatever of mental disturbance in the prisoner. He was always polite and behaved like a gentleman.

On cross-examination Scoville asked: "Do you remember once at the table a discussion upon some religious topic arose and Guitean took part, and he became so violent they all left him?

took part, and he became so violent they all left him?

A.—No, I do not.

Howard Durham, of Boston, took the stand.

Witness stated that on Nov. 18, 1879, the prisoner secured desk room in his office; and remained there nearly two months, when, as he was behind with his rent, and witness did not like his style of man, he requested him to surrender his key. Prisoner told witness there was no money in theology, and he was going to practice law.

Corkbill then offered the letter written by Guileau to witness last June.

Scoville objected on the ground that the burden of proof rested with the Government. The plea of insanity having been set up by the defense, the prosecution cannot at this time introduce any evidence to establish the sanity of the prisoner. It should have been introduced in the evidence in chief.

Judge Cox—Well, I overrule the objection.

Scoville—I desire to note an exception, and generally, to all evidence of this kind.

D.vidge—From this time out.

Guiteau-Running away back, through all the

Guiteau—Running away back, through all the case, Judge.

The letter was then read. It was dated at the Ruggs House, June 8, and contained a request for a copy of his book, "Truth," which he desired should be sent him as he was getting out a revised edition. Witness stated that in all his conversation with the prisoner, and through all his relations with him, and his observations of his conduct, he never suspected any insanity in the prisoner.

John Palmer, of Saratoga Springs, testified that Guitean boarded a week with him, and had run away without paying his board.

The District Attorney here sent Judge Cox a communication received by him from the President of the United States. The Judge, after reading it, sent it to Scoville with the remark that the paper contained the President's answers to his (Scoville's) interrogatories.

Scoville read the answers of President Arthur to the interrogatories. To the first and second questions, whether he knew the prisoner, and how often he had seen him, the President replied that he knows him, and that he has seen him at least ten times. To the question as to whether he had over conversed with him, he replies: "None, excepting to return the ordinary salutation of the day, and once or twice in answer to his request that he be employed in the campaign as a speaker by the Republican State Committee, of which I was the chairman." To the question as to what political services the prisoner had rendered the republican party during the last conditions.

a speaker by the Republican State Committee, of which I was the chairman." To the question as to what political services 'he prisoner had rendered the republican party during the last presidential campaign, the anwer was: "None that I know of." The fifth question was whether there was anything in the prisoner's relations to himself or General Grant or Senator Conkling, or any others of the republican party, socially or politically, to furnish him with any ground for supposing that he would receive any political preference?

Answer, "No."

Prisoner—That is a matter of opinion.

The last question was, "Did you ever give him any reason to think he could have any political or personal influence with you?" The answer is, 'n never did."

Prisoner—He never had occasion to.

The President adds to his answers the following: "I have been requested by counsel for the defense to produce a letter written by the prisoner since his indictment. That letter was received by me in October last and was not preserved. Do not recollect its contents particularly, excepting that it contained some claim of his having rendered some important services to the Republican party during the Presidential campaign, and an appeal for the postponement of his trial to give him time to prepare his defense."

The next witness was Rev A. R. McArthur,

fense."

The next witness was Rev A. R. McArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York. His testimony related to Guiteau's connection with his church, and was quite lengthy.

Adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Dr. McArthur again took the stand. Scoville addressed the Court and objected to the character of the evidence which had been given by witness on the ground that evidence as to any other crime could not be introduced when the prisoner is on trial for this particular offense. He desired all such evidence to be stricken out.

Guiteau here broke in excitedly and shouted out: "It is purely in the nature of a confessional. McArthur is not an expert or a lawyer, and I object to his telling the jury and the American people the facts that I told him years ago in regard to my history."

The Court ruled the evidence could be admitted as tending to show the general character of the prisoner.

ted as tending to show the general character of the prisoner.

Corkhill—Did you ever see anything in the prisoner to indicate insanity!

Answer—No, sir; I never did.

Guiteau here broke into one of his noisy harangues, and despite the caution of the Court and the expostulations of his counsel, proceeded to express his opinion of Dr. McArthur in terms not at all delicate. Turning to the reporter's table, he declaimed for some minutes against the scandalous reports of his character, and singling out the reporter of the Republican shook his fist at him threateningly.

Corkhill desired the court to restrain the

Corkhill desired the court to restrain the prisoner, when Guitean turned to him and said: "You go slow, Corkhill; you are spotted, and as soon as this business is over the President will remove you."

Scoville cross-examined the witness, and became very angry and much excited at some of his replies. The testimony in chief was not shaken.

scoville cross-examined the witness, and became very angry and much excited at some of his replies. The testimony in chief was not shaken.

A number of other witnesses gave testimony as to Guiteau's sanity, and among them D. McLean Shaw, who said Guiteau told him he might kill some big man and imitate Wilkes Booth.

Guiteau —That was eight years ago. It has not a great deal to do with this case, has it Colouel? (to Corkhill). He shouted wildly to the witness: "You produce those notes (meaning the notes witness said he received from Guiteau), or else get off that stand a disgraced man. If you came to slobber over me, you must produce those notes, or show yoursolf a liar. To Mrs. Scoville, who tried to restrain him: You keep quiet and mind your own business, I don't want any more talk from you in this case. It makes me mad, he continued, violently, to think the prosecution should attempt to rain my professional character, when they know it is a lie. It is a shame that these men. Corkhill and Porter, should alobber over my character. They have been digging up my professional record, and they have not found anything against me, and they can't. I was straight in the law business, and I want the American people to understand if. The only thing against me is that I owe some bourdbills and that I committed adultery in order to get raid of my wife.

The Court (sternly)—That will do.

Trisoner—I've got through now: have made my final speech in this maiter. It is a disgrace for Corkhill to bring in this evidence. I have not known anything about this man Shaw for testimony I say to him: "You are a liar; low, dirty liar." I never had that kind of a conyersation with yon and you know it. You claim to be a good Christiau man. too. That story is fale from beginning to end, and you are a sneaking liar. That is my opinion of you. I will publish you all over the world and when you go back to New Yors you will be the aughing stock of your friends. I never thought o: I never said so. I would like you to state sil about it in detail

Jew, and a dirty one at that.

Witness said he was not subporned, and that he came in answer to a telegram from Corkhill, having written Judge Porter about what he knew.

Scoville—Why did you write Judge Porter?

Scoville—Why did you write Judge Porter?
Witness—Because I thought it a public duty
on the part of any one knowing anything about
the case to divulge. (Applause).
Prisoner (contemptuou-ly)—You did not
know anything about it, you miserable Jew.
Q—Have you expressed the opinion that this
man ought to be hanged?
A. Not yet. (Laughing). I came here for
the purpose of having justice done him.
Benjamin Harrison, United States Senator
from Indiana, testified that he had met the prisoner a few tin es, had talked with him and refused to help him.

oner a few tin es, had talked with him and refused to help him.

The witness saw nothing in the prisoner's condition or conversation that raised in his mind any question of the man's sanity.

Prisoner—You are a good fellow, Senator. I remember you very well. Our conversations were generally social.

Adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Dec. 12.—I: the Gu'teau case Dr. E. C. Spitzka, of New York, testified that he had made nervous and mental diseases a specialty; had testified as an expert twenty-five times; examined Guiteau in juli yesterday, and was satisfied that he was insane. The main features of the prisoner's case were a tendency was satisfied that he was insone. The main features of the prisoner's case were a tendency to form delusive opinious and morbid projects, and a strong imbecility of judgment. While I have ro other evidence than the expression of his face, I should have no doubt that he is a moral imbecile, or moral monstrosity.

Scoville, in a hypothetical question, asked if the witness thought the prisoner insane on July 2.

The witness declined to answer the hypotheti-cal question. The prisoner was insane when he examined him, and must have been more or less morbid mentally throughout his life and was probably insane on July 2d.

Davidge made some very pointed inquiries as

moroid mentally throughout his life and was probably insane on July 2d.

Davidge made some very pointed inquiries as to the standing and opportunities for professional requirements enjoyed by the witness, to which Scoville objected. It having been stated that witness was a veterinary surgeon, Scoville said he had no cause to be ashamed of that.

Davidge said only that his treatment must have been chiefly of horses, and that he must be a horse doctor.

Witness raised a laugh by saying he had not practiced much among asses, "but when an ass with two legs asks stupid questions, I endeavor to treat him as he deserves."

The witness visited the jall as Prof. Brown, a

The witness visited the jall as Prof. Brown, a phrenologist, so as to talk to the prisoner unawares. Witness declined to express an opinion as to whether Guiteau was able to distinguish between right and wrong, or whether he was morally irresponsible, but since the prisoner has been a lawyer he has always known the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

Guiteau—I haven't been a lawyer for five years, Judge. You see that can't help you any. Witness wouldn't say anything about the condition of the prisoner en July 2d.

Guiteau—There was no depresyity about this

Recess.

As soon as the court was called to order Guiteau, with flashing eyes and nervous utterance, shouted, "There are a good many poodle dogs in the press, and I want to express my con tempt for them. The high-toned press of the country are beginning to express the opinion that it would be a crime to hang a man who was in my condition on the 2d of July, when I was impelled upon the President." Some one in the room cried, "Shoot him now!" Crica of "order" from the bailiffs quieted the disturbance, and Dr. Spitzka again took the stand. Witness concluded that from the shape of the fa e and head, and the defective conformation of the facial muscles, and from the pronounced deviation of the tongue to the left, that the prisoner was born with unequal development of the brains, and that his insanity was congenital. Witness described with great particularity the pe uliarities of the head formation, which he had detected in the prisoner's case. He thought that the inequality in two sides of the head in this case was three times greater than in the normal head. Inequality could be taken as an indication of moral imbedity only in proportion to its degree. Witness continued. If I had that man's (pointing to Guiteau) mean face to judge by I would call him a deprayed man or an insane man; but introducing other factors of unequal fermation of the head and facial expression, and deviation of tongue, I am of opiation the trouble is of congenital origin. The closest attention was paid by Guiteau to the evidence of this witness, and his countenance plainly indicated his satisfaction. The witness becoming weary was allowed to sit down, but Corkhill fusisted upon his standing. witness becoming weary was allowed to sit down, but Corkhill insisted upon his standing, as he could not see or hear him. Witness stood up and said it was a trivial matter wheth-er Corkhill could see or hear him.

Guiteau, immensely amused by this retort rith a chuckle said: "He's a bad man for you Guiteau, immensely amused by this retort, with a chuckle said: "He's a bad man for you, Corkhill, we've got some more of them."

Witness, upon talking with the prisoner, found that he based his conclusions upon insane and improbable assumptions, but granting his assumptions to be true, his conclusions were logical.

The cross-examination was conducted with the evident purpose of discrediting his direct

the evident purpose of discrediting his directestimony, but Splizka was more than a mate for his questioners. testimony, but Splizka was more than a mater for his questioners.

Corkhill sharply questioned the wituess regarding the articles he contributed to the Medical Journal. A spley colloquy followed, which Guiteau interupted by shouting: "It seems to cause you considerable trouble. You had better cool off. Corkhill; I haven't seen you heated so before. It is three o'clock; we had better to home."

Witness was asked if he had not appeared witness was asked if he had not appeared as expert in a certain case, and after taking a fee on one side returned it and taken a larger one from the other side, witness wisely replied: "You have no basis for such a question, and no man dare make an assertion upon which he could found it."

could found it."

Guiteau again interupted in great rage and in a voice which drowned others, yelled: "That's a very dirty question for you to ask, Corkhill; it just suits your brains. I'm going to ask Arthur to kick you out of this case. Why, this man is one of the first scientists of the country why, he would not condescend to spit on you, Corkhill. You are in bad repute with every member of this bar. You are an unmittigated nuisance in this case."

Witness, finally making himself heard, answered most decidedly—"No."
Adjourned without concluding the examina-Warden Crocker has received a number of

Warden Crocker has received a number of snonymous letters, advising him to remove the prisoner from the wing of the jail in which Guiteau is confined, so that in the event of a dynamite explosion no life will be endangered except Guiteau's.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Dr. Spitzka resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case to-day. Corkhill handed to the witness a slip of paper on which was drawn a diagram of a human head, and said: "Now, doctor, supposing this to be a person's head, will you please point out the qualities to which you referred yesterday!"

Before any reply could be made Guiteau raised a laugh by saying: "That accounts for it; a batter came to see me this morning and offered me a hat if I would let him take my head. I got the hat but you don't pay for it." Corkhill—Oh, no; the government will have to do so.

Corkhill—Oh, no; the government will have to do so.

Upon a question being asked by Corkhill, Gulteau broke in with: "I've been looking up your record, Corkhill, and I'll show you up."

Subsequently Gulteau again interrupted the examination and shouted: "I see that crank, Talmadge, has been doing some sensational business in this case. He had better go glow. He has been before his synod several times for lying, and has the reputation in New York for visiting houses of prostitution. I have got my eye on several of these cranks and if they don't go slow I'll give some more of them free advertising. The high-toned portion of the American people are beginning to take the right view in this case."

Witness thought the proper way to summon experts would be for the Court to summon them irrespective of the chances as to what their testimony might be.

imony might be.

Corabill insisted that the witness had attack ed the character and honesty of the experts who were supposed to entertain the opposite opinion from himself on the question of the prisoner'

from himself on the question of the prisoner's sanity.

Guileau interrupted in his most angry mood and shaking his head at Col. Corkhill, shouted: "It's the unanimous judgment of the American people that you are a consumate jackass, Corkhil. This gentleman is an honest man, and if your skull was not so thick you would see it."

Witness desired to explain his position, and said: "I do not hesitate to reiterate my opinion that an expert who will in this court testify that the prisoner is sane, is (in my opinion) no expert, or a dishonest one."

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, a distinguished physician, testified, defining insanity in its several phases. His comprehensive and positive conclusions all accord with the theory of the prosecution.

Judge Cox asked what the witness meant by irresistible impulse. The answer was. "Perversions of motion to such a degree as to produce conduct entirely at variance with the individual's former life, and to such a degree as completely to control his will power, would constitute an irresistable impulse."

Guiteau asked: "Where a man is impelled to compile crime by an impulse he cannot resist, is he the or insane?"

The ans- er was: "When that fact can be proved, sir, it's 'insanity."

Guiteau—"That's just my case, sir," (with an air of perfect satisfaction). To Seoville: "Come hat's the whole case; let's have recess. I'm butting hungry."

Mrs. Scoville—Can a man be born insane?

g hungry."
Scoville—Can a man be born insane?
eau—Oh you keep still. It's all they can to put up with me. Answer—No, madam; he could be born an ot or an imbecile. Insanity is an acquired the after birth,

After recess 1. S. he witness stand.

Guiteau—If your honor please, I would like o know what they expect to prove by this witness. I think we have had about enough of this kind of testimony. I only knew this man

this kind of testimony. I only knew this man slighty.

The Court—It is not necessary to state in advince. Go on, Mr. Witness.

Witness—I was in the life insurance business. The prisoner desired to solicit for me, I paid him \$25, but never realized any business from his efforts. The prisoner told witness he was about to marry a wealthy lady, and wanted to bod, low \$200. Witness did not consider that evidence of unsound mind.

W. H. Copeland, journalist, was sworn, and identified some newspaper slips.

fall in every loftier form of ambition,

examined him, and must have been more or less morbid mentally throughout his life and was probably insane on July 2d.

Davidge made some very pointed inquiries as to the standing and opportunities for professional requirements enjoyed by the witness, to which Scoville objected. It having been stated that witness was a veterinary surgeor, Scoville said he had no cause to be ashamed of that.

Davidge said only that his treatment must have been chiefly of horses, and that he must be a horse doctor.

Witness raised a laugh by saying he had not practiced much among asses, "but when an ass with two legs asks stupid questions, I endeavor to treat him as he deserves."

The witness visited the jall as Prof. Brown, a phrenologist, so as to talk to the prisoner unawares. Witness declined to express an opinion as to whether Guiteau was able to distinguish between right and wrong, or whether he was morally irresponsible, but since the prisoner has been a lawyer he has always known the ordinary legal consequences of criminal acts.

Guiteau—I haven't been a lawyer for five years, Judge. You see that can't help you any. Witness wouldn't say anything about the condition of the prisoner on July 2d.

Guiteau—There was no depravity about this family having rendered her service. Guiteau services Guiteau in dignates was a family having rendered her service. Guiteau family having rendered her service. Guiteau

and mind.

witness was cross-examined of adjournment and was free

our of adjournment and was frequent errupted by Guiteau. When the witm juiteau had desired him to act as chief Guiteau had desired him to act as chief editor of one of his newspaper projects, Guiteau, im mensely tickled shouted: "Oh, Phillips, you that certainly is a slight absurdity. You for chief editor!

chief editor!

Court adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The first witness was Br. John L. Withrow, of Boston and Guiteau at once called out: 'Dr. Withrow is the honored pastor of Park street Clurch, Hoston, where I used to attend when I was there. He is a very fine gentleman." Witness said that the prisoner desired to deliver a lecture is a his church in answer to Ingersoll, but witness declined to have the church used for that purpose. Witness observed that during the winter, at meetings and social gatherings of the church, he never saw the least indications of u soundness of mind, but on the contrary, thought he possessed unusual shrewdness. Correcting himself, witness added, "I should say cuteness". Guite u—What's the difference, Doctor. Answer—The one means brigater than the

Guite u—What's the difference, Doctor.

Answer—The one means brigater than the other.

Col. Corkhill—And of larger caliber.

Guiteau—He didn't say that, Corkhill; you must have slept well last night; that's the smartest thing you've said yet.

Witness said that the prisoner generally took part in discussions upon whatever subject might be under discussion; that he was always critical and and accusative, rather than conciliatory and kind.

Guiteau—I always spoke to the point—inciliatory and gritty, that's me. There's no nonsense or romance in my composition; if there had been I might have gone through this world more smoothly. It is very evident to the mind of every one that the sole object of this kind of an examination is to show I knew the difference between right and wrong. That has nothing whatever to do with this case. The only question is whether or not my free moral agency was destroyed when I was impolled upon the resident. That's the point, Judge, and it kno ks the bottom out of your theory. After a short pause he broke out again and with increased vehemence: "I'm not here to save my neck from the gallows; I'm here for vindication, for justice and for right."

Judge Cox—Well, that will do. Now suspend your remarks.

Guiteau—All right; when I get to the jury I am going to talk to them on this subject; this is only a little incidental speech.

Charles A. Bryan, of th. New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, knew the prisoner in New York.

The witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when Guiteau 'ndigmantly shoated." "We'll, now, I want to say right here, when a miscrable whelp. That is as far as I shall go. It is equivalent to the bar room ex ression, "Go down below,' but I did not go that far."

The witness was proceeding to relate the circumstances of Guiteau's connection with his company, when Guiteau 'ndigmantly shoated." "Considered him sane.

Henry M. Collier, attorney, New York, took the stand.

Henry M. Collier, attorney, New York, took the stand.

"I remember you, sir," shouted Guiteau.

"You are the man that put up toat Hera'd job on me. Keep quiet sir," turning to Scoville.

"I will dispose of this man in short order. He brought suit against me to pay over certain money, and the court ruled I should keep it. That kills his evidence."

Witness related the instance of Guiteau's col.

That kills his evidence."

Witness related the instance of Guiteau's collectin \$175 and falling to pay it over. His evidence proved extremely damaging to the promer, after the asserted claim of having always lived an upright, Christian life, and Guiteau wriggled and expostulated and valuly attempted to explain the transaction. Witness at one point said: "I informed Judge Donahue at the time that I considered Guiteau was a thief and a scoundrel."

Guiteau (excitedly)—You did not dare say so to me. I would have knocked you down.

One of the jurors stated to the court that he could not possibly concentrate his thoughts upon the evide ce, feeling ill as he did, and the court adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association. At the annual meeting of the lows State Traveling Men's Association,

held at their rooms in Des Moines, the

following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: O. W. Hazard, president. T. M. Langan, vice-president.

I C. Tone, treasurer. J. P. Bushnell, secretary, of Des Moines. Vice-presidents-J. M. French, Keokuk; August Thonzer, Burlington; S. B.

Clark, Davenport; T. F. Gilliam, Dubuque: F. C. Newell, Council Bluffs; John M. Campbell, Sioux City; F. F. Luberger, Cedar Rapids; E. H. A. VanSitter, Oskaloosa; H. C. Young, Clinton; Alex. Pollock, Ottumwa. Board of Directors-J. T. Hopkins, G. S. Goodwin, and W. A. Work, Des

Moines; A. D. Kerron, Keokuk; C. A. Leopold, Burlington; J. L. Smedley Davenport; M. R. Dewestoe, Dubuque; C. C. Cook, Council Bluffs; W. G. Albright, Cedar Rapids; H. S. Ames, Independence. Delegates to the annual meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's As-

sociation, to be held at Chicago, December 29 .- O. W. Hazard, of Des Moines, and J. M. French, of Keokuk. At the next annual meeting a banquet will be given by the association, to which all traveling men will be in-The association is in a flourishing

condition, and it is thought the membership will be between five hundred and a thousand in a year from now, at the next annual meeting of the associa-

How to Succeed. Bayard Taylor.

First, labor. Nothing can be had for nothing; whatever a man achieves, he must pay for it, and no favor of fortune can absolve him from duty. Secondly, patience and forbearance, which is simply dependent upon the w justice of time. Thirdly, and most opportant, faith. Unless a man helieved a some-thing far higher than nimsel something infinitely purer and grander than he can ever become—unless he has an instinct of an order beyond bis dreams, of laws beyond his comprehension, of beauty and good and justice, beside Thich his own ideas are dark, he will

and ought to fail. Let us be content, in work, to do the thing we can, and not presume to fret because it's little.

Be attentive to your intercourse with a friend.

Refined Women.

Refined and educated women will
suffer in silence for years from kide
or constipation and pl.es, which cou
cured by a package of Kidney-Wort.
sell both dry and liquid.—Home Jone